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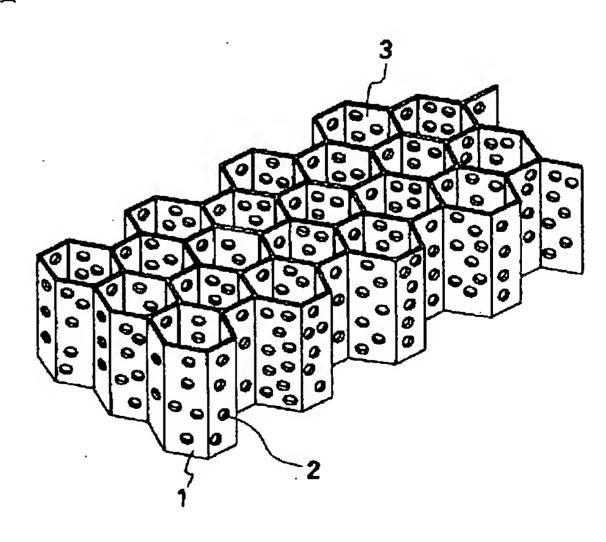
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(54)【発明の名称】 金属質ハニカム構造体及びその製造方法

(57)【要約】

【目的】 通孔壁面に微細孔を有することを特徴とし軽量で流体の分散混合性に優れた金属質ハニカム構造体を提供する。

【構成】 通孔壁面に微細孔を有することを特徴とする 金属質ハニカム構造体及び基体ハニカム構造体の通孔壁 面の微細孔を形成する部分を非導電性としたのち、電気 メッキすることを特徴とする金属質ハニカム構造体の製 造方法である。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 通孔壁面に微細孔を有することを特徴とする金属質ハニカム構造体。

【請求項2】 基体ハニカム構造体の通孔壁面の微細孔を形成する部分を非導電性としたのち、電気メッキすることを特徴とする請求項1記載の金属質ハニカム構造体の製造方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は通孔壁面に微細孔を有す 10 る金属質ハニカム構造体及びその製造方法に関する。本発明の金属質ハニカム構造体は、通孔壁面に微細孔を有するので、通孔同士が三次元的に連通した構造を有し、特にハニカムを通す気体或いは液体の分散混合性が高いのでハニカム壁面での反応効率が向上し、気孔率が高く、軽量であるので、触媒担体、流体混合器、接触反応充填材、消音材、各種フィルター及びその支持体、軽量構造体、複合材料基体、各種電極、その他新規な応用が期待される。

[0002]

【従来技術】ハニカム構造体は、触媒担体、フィルター、軽量の構造材料などに広く適用されている。例えば、気体や液体の流体がハニカムの通孔を通りやすいことから、金属ハニカムを触媒として応用することが提案されている(特開昭53-113292号公報等)。また、ハニカム構造が軽量かつ高強度であることからアルミニウムハニカムを軽量構造材料のコア材として使用することが提案されている(特開昭63-187900号公報等)。

[0003]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】これらのハニカムの各種用途において、最近、従来より更に、軽量化が望まれ、触媒反応などの効率を高めるために、通孔を通る流体の流れの分散混合性の向上が要請されている。しかしながら、従来のハニカム構造では、軽量化のためにハニカム通孔の壁面の厚みを減少すると強度の低下を招き使用目的に耐えないという問題点がある。また、流体の分散混合性の向上については解決方法がないのが現状である。

[0004]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明はハニカム構造体の通孔壁面部分に微細孔を付与することにより、前記問題点を解決できることを見い出したものである。すなわち、本発明は、通孔壁面に微細孔を有することを特徴とする金属質ハニカム構造体である。基体ハニカム構造体の通孔壁面の微細孔を形成する部分を非導電性としたのち、電気メッキすることを特徴とする金属質ハニカム構造体の製造方法である。

【0005】本発明の金属質ハニカム構造体の特徴は、通孔壁面に微細孔を有することであり、図1にはその代 50

表的拡大模式図を示す。図1は、ハニカム構造体の通孔 壁面1に微細孔2を有しており、この微細孔2を介して 通孔3同士が連通していることを示す。

【0006】本発明の金属質ハニカム構造体の基体の材質、通孔壁面をなす金属の種類及び金属層の厚み、通孔の大きさ、微細孔の形状及び大きさ、微細孔の通孔壁面に対する存在量などは使用目的に応じて適宜調整し、流体の分散混合性、触媒特性、気孔率、比重、機械的耐久性、強度、電気的特性などの特性を制御することが可能である。微細孔の大きさは、連通壁面の大きさ及び用途を考慮して選択される。微細孔が連通壁面に対して大き過ぎると、強度の低下を生ずる場合があり好ましくない。また、微細孔の形状は、色々な形が可能であるが強度の点から円形や楕円形等の丸みをもった形状が好ましい。

【0007】本発明の金属質ハニカム構造体を製造する方法としては、各種金属、合成樹脂等の有機物などからなるハニカム構造体を基体とし、通孔壁面の微細孔を形成する部分を非導電性としたのち、電気メッキする方法が適用される。この際、基体が非導電性の場合は導電処理する際に通孔壁面の微細孔を形成する部分を非導電性とする操作を行なう。さらに電気メッキ後基体を除去することも用途により適用される。以下さらに製造方法について詳細に説明するが、これらの方法は本発明の金属質ハニカム構造体を製造する方法の一例であって、これによって制限されるものではない。

【0008】本発明で用いる金属質ハニカム構造体を形成するための基体としては、導電性または非導電性のハニカム構造をした基体ハニカム構造体が用いられる。導電性の基体の材質としては、各種金属或いは導電性カーボン、グラファイトなどが挙げられる。カーボンは導電性の低いものから導電性の高いグラファイト化率の大きなものまであるが、導電性の高いものの方が電気メッキ工程でメッキを均一に行ないやすく好ましい。

【0009】一方、非導電性の基体の材質としては、各種合成樹脂、例えば、ポリエチレン、ポリエチレンテレフタレート、ポリプロピレン、ポリエステル、ポリアミド、ポリスチレン、ポリアクリロニトリル、ポリビニルアルコール、セルロース、リグニン、ポリ塩化ビニリデン、ポリプタジエン、ポリアセチレン、ナイロン、アクリル、ポリウレタン、エポキシ、フェノール樹脂、ポリ塩化ビニル等、或いは各種樹脂などの有機物を挙げることができる。これらの基体ハニカム構造体の製造方法としては、一般的な製法が適用され特に限定されないが、押し出し成形法などの手法が適用される。

【0010】導電性の基体ハニカム構造体を用いる場合について以下に説明する。この場合には通孔壁面に導電処理せずに、そのまま微細孔を形成する部分を非導電性とする方法を適用できる。もちろん、導電性がある場合でも導電処理を行なってもよい。

【0011】通孔壁面の微細孔を形成する部分に非導電性部分を形成するには、非導電性物質を微細孔を形成する部分に斑点状に付着する方法が好適に適用できる。付着させる非導電性物質としては電気メッキ処理後の除去が容易なものが好ましく、合成樹脂などの有機物が好ましい。また、用途によっても異なるが金属不純物等を含まないものが好ましい場合もある。また、非導電性部分の形態は形成したい微細孔の形状とも関係するが、得られる金属質ハニカム構造体の強度の点を考慮すると球状など丸みをもった形態が好ましい。したがって非導電性物質の形態は粒子形態のものが好ましい。

【0012】粒子形態の非導電性物質としては各種合成 樹脂ビーズ、各種ラテックス粒子、各種エマルジョン粒子などが挙げられる。実際にはエマルジョン粒子などは 凝集して粒子形態から種々の形状をした膜状になって通 孔壁面に斑点状に付着する場合もあり、粒子形態を保持 したままで球状に近い形で通孔壁面に付着する場合以外 に膜状や半球状など種々の形状で通孔壁面に付着する。 何れの場合も斑点状、すなわち非導電性部分が広範囲に わたる連結部分を形成せずに非導電性部分が形成させる ことが望ましい。また、非導電性粒子の形状及び大きさ は、用途によって決まる微細孔の形状及び大きさによっ て適宜選択される。

【0013】非導電性部分を形成する具体的方法としては、前記した各種非導電性物質を含む液に基体ハニカム構造体を浸漬して通孔壁面に付着させる方法がある。この際、合成樹脂ビーズの分散液に通孔壁面への付着を助ける粘着剤成分や分散剤などの添加物を適宜加えることが好ましい。非導電性物質の性質、特に表面の性質と基体ハニカム構造体の通孔壁面の性質の相互関係によって30通孔壁面への付着の状態が異なるので表面の改質などの手法で非導電性物質或いは通孔壁面の表面の性質を調整する必要がある場合がある。

【0014】分散液中の非導電性物質の種類及び量や添加物の種類及び量を調整することにより、通孔壁面に形成する斑点状の非導電性部分の形状、大きさ及び通孔壁面に占める割合を適宜調整することができる。また、基体ハニカム構造体の形状が単純な場合には非導電性物質を含む液を噴霧して液滴を通孔壁面に付着させる方法なども適用可能である。

【0015】次に合成樹脂などの非導電性の基体ハニカム構造体を用いる場合について以下に説明する。この場合には、導電処理をする際に通孔壁面の微細孔を形成する部分を非導電性とする必要がある。導電処理の方法の具体例としては、金属、カーボンやグラファイトなどの導電性物質の粉末を分散して調製した導電性ペーストで皮膜を形成する方法や無電解メッキや銀鏡反応などの金属塩溶液の還元反応を利用した化学的方法などが挙げられる。本発明ではこの導電処理をする際に微細孔を形成する部分を斑点状に非導電性部分を形成する。その手順50

としては非導電性の通孔壁面に導電処理を行なったのち、斑点状に非導電性物質を付着することにより非導電性部分を形成する方法と導電処理と同時に非導電性部分を導入する方法がある。ここで、導電処理を行ったのち、非導電性部分を付着する場合には、導電性を付与したら、導電性の基体の場合に説明したと同様の手法を適用して非導電性部分を形成することができる。

【0016】一方、導電処理と同時に非導電性部分を導入する方法の具体的手法としては、導電性ペースト中に非導電性物質の粒子などを分散したものを用いて導電処理皮膜を形成すると同時に非導電性物質を通孔壁面に付着させて非導電性部分を形成する方法などが挙げられる。この際、非導電性物質の形状、大きさ及びペースト中の量を用途に応じて適宜調整する。また、非導電性物質の表面に導電性物質が被覆しないように表面改質或いは導電皮膜の厚みよりも大きな非導電性物質を用いるなどの点に留意する必要がある。

【0018】電気メッキにより金属層を形成した後、合成樹脂粒子などで形成した非導電性部分及びその部分の基体を除去することにより、微細孔を形成することができる。これらの除去工程としては、非導電性部分及びその部分の基体を2工程以上で順次除去する方法とこれらを1工程で行なう方法がある。除去の手法としては、非導電性部分及び基体の材質に応じて、溶剤等による溶解、酸やアルカリ等による化学処理、溶融、熱分解処理など及びこれらの組み合わせが挙げられる。この際、形成した金属層及び微細孔以外の部分の金属層に被覆された基体に悪影響のない方法及び処理条件を適用することが望ましい。例えば、溶剤或いは化学処理により除去する場合には、処理時間などの処理条件を調整し、微細孔形成部分以外の基体が除去されないようにすることが重要である。

【0019】また、熱分解による除去を行なう際に酸化性雰囲気が必要な基体ハニカム構造体を用いた場合には、金属層の酸化が起こるので用途により還元処理を行なうことが好ましい。例えば、有機物を用いた基体ハニカム構造体の熱分解の温度は有機繊維の種類によって異

なるが300~1300℃程度である。また、還元雰囲気での熱処理の温度は金属の種類によって異なるがニッケルの場合900℃程度である。また、基体に両性金属であるアルミニウムなどの材質を用い、電気メッキにより形成した金属層が両性金属でない場合にはアルカリなどの化学処理により微細孔を形成する部分の基体を除去することができる。この際、前記したように処理時間を調整して微細孔のみを形成することが必要である。尚、用途によっては微細孔を形成した部分には基体部分が露出しているので、微細孔形成後、さらにメッキなどにより露出部分を被覆することも可能である。

【0020】これまでの説明では、微細孔を形成する部分の基体のみを除去する場合について述べたが、用途によっては微細孔を形成する部分だけでなく、基体ハニカム構造体全体或いは大部分を除去し中空の通孔壁をもったハニカム構造体を製造することも可能である。このようなハニカム構造体の製造は、前記した手法により非導電性部分及び基体を除去する際に、処理時間を長くするなど除去処理条件を調整することにより可能である。

[0021]

【実施例】以下、本発明の実施例について具体的に説明 する。

[実施例1] 基体ハニカム構造体としては、通孔の大き さ4mm、通孔壁の厚さ50μm、長さ2cmのアルミ ニウムハニカムを用いた。これをポリスチレン樹脂粒子 (粒径4~5 µ m) 及び有機系添加剤を加えた分散液に 浸漬し乾燥した。これにニッケル金属の電気メッキを行っ ないハニカム構造体を得た。この際、金属層の厚みが2 μm程度となるようにメッキ条件を調整した。メッキ温 度は25~30℃であり、ニッケルメッキ浴としてスル 30 ファミン酸ニッケルとホウ酸を主成分とするものを用い た。得られたハニカム構造体をアセトンに浸漬しポリス チレン粒子を溶解除去したのち、0.1規定の水酸化ナ トリウム水溶液に浸漬した。その際、微細孔部分のアル ミニウム基体は水素ガスを発生しながら溶解した。得ら れた金属質ハニカム構造体及びその断面を電子顕微鏡に より観察したところ、通孔壁面部分には4~5 µ m程度 の微細孔が存在していることがわかった。その微細孔の 存在量は通孔壁面全体の15%程度の面積であった。

【0022】 [比較例1] 実施例1においてポリスチレ 40 ン樹脂粒子の分散液による処理を行なわなかった以外、 実施例1と同様の条件でハニカム構造体を製造した。得られたハニカム構造体の通孔壁面には微細孔は見られなかった。金属層の厚みは2μm程度と実施例1と同様であったが、ハニカム構造体の比重は実施例1に比較して1.2倍程度あり、軽量でないことが判明した。また、通孔壁面に微細孔がないことから通孔同士の連通がないことがわかった。

【0023】 [実施例2] 実施例1で得られた金属質ハニカム構造体にさらにニッケル電気メッキにより金属層

厚み1μmの金属膜を形成した。組成分析装置付きの電子顕微鏡で微細孔部分を観察したところアルミニウム基体は露出していないことが確認できた。

【0024】[実施例3]通孔の大きさ4mm、通孔壁 の厚さ50μm、長さ2cmのアルミニウムハニカムを 基体ハニカム構造体として用いた。これをポリスチレン 樹脂粒子(粒径100~200μm)及び有機系添加剤 を加えた分散液に浸漬し乾燥した。これにニッケル金属 の電気メッキを行ないハニカム構造体を得た。この際、 金属層の厚みが3 μ m程度となるようにメッキ条件を調 整した。得られたハニカム構造体をアセトンに浸漬しポ リスチレン粒子を溶解除去したのち、0.1規定の水酸 化ナトリウム水溶液に浸漬した。その際、微細孔部分の アルミニウム基体は水素ガスを発生しながら溶解した。 得られた金属質ハニカム構造体及びその断面を電子顕微 鏡により観察したところ、通孔壁面部分には5~50 µ m程度の微細孔が存在していることがわかった。その微 細孔の存在量は通孔壁面全体の20%程度の面積であっ た。

【0025】 [比較例2] 実施例3においてポリスチレン樹脂粒子の分散液による処理を行なわなかった以外、実施例3と同様の条件でハニカム構造体を製造した。得られたハニカム構造体の通孔壁面には微細孔は見られなかった。金属層の厚みは3μm程度と実施例3と同様であったが、ハニカム構造体の比重は実施例3に比較して1.3倍程度あり、軽量でないことが判明した。また、通孔壁面に微細孔がないことから通孔同士の連通がないことがわかった。

【0026】 [実施例4] 通孔の大きさ6mm、通孔壁 の厚さ100μm、長さ2cmの合成樹脂ハニカムを基 体ハニカム構造体として用いた。これに無電解ニッケル メッキにより導電処理を施したのち、ポリスチレン樹脂 粒子(粒径100~200µm)及び有機系添加剤を加 えた分散液に浸漬し乾燥した。これにニッケル金属の電 気メッキを行ないハニカム構造体を得た。この際、金属 層の厚みが20μm程度となるようにメッキ条件を調整 した。得られたハニカム構造体を空気中で温度約600 ℃で熱処理し非導電性部分及び基体ハニカム構造体部分 を熱分解除去した後、さらに還元性雰囲気中で約900 ℃に加熱し還元処理することにより金属質ハニカム構造 体を得た。得られた金属質ハニカム構造体及びその断面 を電子顕微鏡により観察したところ、通孔壁面部分には 40~160μm程度の微細孔が存在し、その微細孔の 存在量は通孔壁面全体の20%程度の面積であった。ま た、通孔壁内部は空洞であることが判明した。したがっ て、この通孔壁は外部のみならず内部にも表面をもち、 その内部表面は微細孔部分の間隙を通して外部と連通し ていることが判明した。

[0027]

【発明の効果】本発明の金属質ハニカム構造体は、通孔

壁面に微細孔を有するので、通孔同士が三次元的に連通 した構造を有し、特にハニカムを通す気体或いは液体の 分散混合性が高いのでハニカム壁面での反応効率が向上 し、気孔率が高く、軽量であるので、触媒担体、流体混 合器、接触反応充填材、消音材、各種フィルター及びそ の支持体、軽量構造体、複合材料基体、各種電極、その 他新規な応用が期待される。また、本発明の方法によれ ば生産性高く本発明の金属質ハニカム構造体を製造する ことができる。

* [0028] 【図面の簡単な説明】

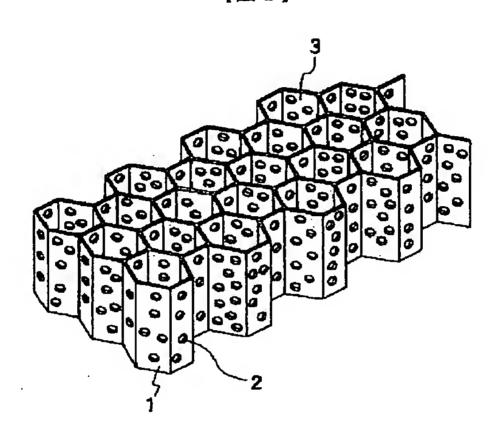
【図1】本発明の金属質ハニカム構造体の拡大斜視模式 図である。

【符号の説明】

- 1 通孔壁面
- 2 微細孔
- 3 通孔

FI.

[図1]



フロントページの続き

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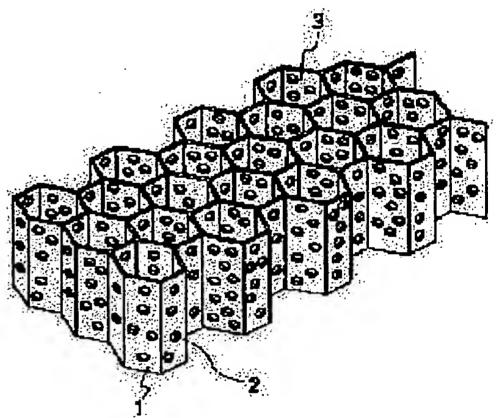
WADA TETSUYA

(54) METALLIC HONEYCOMB STRUCTURE AND ITS PRODUCTION

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To provide a metallic honeycomb structure, which is light-weight and highly capable of dispersing and mixing fluid, with an outstanding feature of having fine pores on a through hole wall surface.

CONSTITUTION: The subject metallic honeycomb structure has fine pores 2 on a through hole wall surface 1. The production method is to make the part of the through hole wall surface 1 of a base honeycomb structure where fine pores 2 are formed non-conductive and to electroplate the part.



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]A metallic honeycomb structured body having micropore on a through-hole wall surface.

[Claim 2]A manufacturing method of the metallic honeycomb structured body according to claim 1 characterized by carrying out electroplating after making into non-conducting a portion which forms micropore of a through-hole wall surface of a base honeycomb structured body.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention] [0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to a metallic honeycomb structured body which has micropore on a through-hole wall surface, and a manufacturing method for the same. Since the metallic honeycomb structured body of this invention has micropore on a through-hole wall surface, Through-holes have the structure which was open for free passage in three dimensions, since the dispersion mixing nature of a gas or a fluid which lets especially a honeycomb pass is high, the reaction efficiency in a honeycomb wall surface improves, and since porosity is high and lightweight, Catalyst support, a fluid mixer, a catalytic reaction filler, silencing materials, various filters and the base material of those, a light-construction object, a composite material base, various electrodes, and other new application are expected.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art]The honeycomb structured body is widely applied to catalyst support, the filter, the lightweight structural material, etc. For example, since the fluid of a gas or a fluid tends to pass along the through-hole of a honeycomb, applying a metallic honeycomb as a catalyst is proposed (JP,53-113292,A etc.). Since honeycomb structures are a light weight and high intensity, using an aluminum honeycomb as a core material of light-construction material is proposed (JP,63-187900,A etc.).

[0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention]In the various application of these honeycombs, in order to desire a weight saving rather than these days and the former further and to raise efficiency, such as catalytic reaction, improvement in the dispersion mixing nature of the flow of the fluid which passes along a through-hole is demanded. However, in the conventional honeycomb structure, when the thickness of the wall surface of a honeycomb through-hole is decreased for a weight saving, a strong fall is caused and there is a problem of not bearing the purpose of use. The actual condition is that there is no solution about improvement in the dispersion mixing nature of a fluid.

[0004]

[Means for Solving the Problem]It finds out that this invention can solve said problem by giving micropore to a part for a through-hole wall surface section of a honeycomb structured body. That is, this invention is a metallic honeycomb structured body having micropore on a through-hole wall surface. After making into non-conducting a portion which forms micropore of a through-hole wall surface of a base honeycomb structured body, it is a manufacturing method of a metallic honeycomb structured body carrying out electroplating. [0005]The feature of a metallic honeycomb structured body of this invention is having micropore on a through-hole wall surface, and shows <u>drawing 1</u> the typical extension mimetic diagram. <u>Drawing 1</u> has the micropore 2 on the through-hole wall surface 1 of a honeycomb structured body, and shows that through-hole 3 comrades are open for free passage via this micropore 2.

[0006]A metaled kind and thickness of a metal layer which make construction material of a base of a metallic honeycomb structured body of this invention, and a through-hole wall surface, It is possible to adjust suitably a size of a through-hole, shape of micropore and a size, abundance to a through-hole wall surface of micropore, etc. according to the purpose of use, and to control the characteristics, such as the dispersion mixing nature of a fluid, the catalyst characteristic, porosity, specific gravity, mechanical endurance, intensity, and an electrical property. A size of micropore is chosen in consideration of a size and a use of a free passage wall surface. If micropore is too large to a free passage wall surface, a strong fall may be produced and it is not desirable. Although various forms are possible for shape of micropore, its shape which had a radius of circle of a round shape, an ellipse form, etc. from a strong point is preferred.

[0007]As a method of manufacturing a metallic honeycomb structured body of this invention, a honeycomb structured body which consists of organic matters, such as various metal and a synthetic resin, etc. is used as a base, and after making into non-conducting a portion which forms micropore of a through-hole wall surface, a method of carrying out electroplating is applied. Under the present circumstances, when a base is non-conducting and electric conduction processing is carried out, operation which makes non-conducting a portion which forms micropore of a through-hole wall surface is performed. Removing an after-electroplating base furthermore is also applied by use. Although a manufacturing method is explained further in detail below, these methods are examples of a method which manufacture a metallic honeycomb structured body of this invention, and are not restricted by this.

[0008]A base honeycomb structured body which has honeycomb structure of conductive or non-conducting as a base for forming a metallic honeycomb structured body used by this invention is used. As construction material of a conductive base, various metal or conductive carbon, graphite, etc. are mentioned. Although there is carbon from a conductive low thing to a thing with a conductive high, big rate of graphite-izing, it is easy to plate a direction of a conductive high thing with an electroplating process uniformly, and it is

preferred.

[0009]On the other hand as construction material of a non-conducting base, various synthetic resins, for example, polyethylene, Polyethylene terephthalate, polypropylene, polyester, polyamide, Polystyrene, polyacrylonitrile, polyvinyl alcohol, cellulose, Organic matters, such as various resin, such as lignin, a polyvinylidene chloride, polybutadiene, polyacethylene, nylon, an acrylic, polyurethane, epoxy, phenol resin, and polyvinyl chloride, can be mentioned. Although a general process is especially applied as a manufacturing method of these base honeycomb structured bodies and it is not limited, techniques, such as an extrusion-molding method, are applied.

[0010]A case where a conductive base honeycomb structured body is used is explained below. In this case, a method of making non-conducting a portion which forms micropore as it is can be applied to a through-hole wall surface, without carrying out electric conduction processing. Of course, even when there is conductivity, electric conduction processing may be performed.

[0011]In order to form a non-conducting portion in a portion which forms micropore of a through-hole wall surface, a method adhering to punctate can apply a non-conducting substance to a portion which forms micropore suitably. What has easy removal after electroplating processing as a non-conducting substance made to adhere is preferred, and organic matters, such as a synthetic resin, are preferred. Although it changes also with uses, what does not contain a metal impurity etc. may be preferred. Although it is related also to shape of micropore to form, a gestalt of a non-conducting portion has a preferred gestalt with radii of circle, such as the shape of a ball, when a point of intensity of a metallic honeycomb structured body obtained is taken into consideration. Therefore, a gestalt of a non-conducting substance has a preferred thing of the shape of particle.

[0012]As a non-conducting substance of the shape of particle, various synthetic resin beads, various latex particles, various emulsion particles, etc. are mentioned. Actually, emulsion particles may become the shape of a film which condensed and carried out various shape from the shape of particle, may adhere to a through-hole wall surface punctate, and except when adhering to a through-hole wall surface almost spherically, with the shape of particle held, they adhere to a through-hole wall surface in various shape, such as the shape of a film, and the shape of a hemisphere. It is desirable for a non-conducting portion to make it form in any case, without forming a joining segment in which punctate, i.e., a non-conducting portion, reaches far and wide. Shape and a size of non-conducting particles are suitably chosen by shape and a size of micropore which are decided by a use.

[0013]There is a method of immersing a base honeycomb structured body in liquid which contains the various non-conducting substances as the concrete method which forms a non-conducting portion, and making it adhere to a through-hole wall surface. Under the present circumstances, it is preferred to add suitably additives which help adhesion on a through-hole wall surface, such as a binder ingredient and a dispersing agent, to dispersion

liquid of synthetic resin beads. Since a state of adhesion on a through-hole wall surface changes with correlation of character of a non-conducting substance, especially surface character and character of a through-hole wall surface of a base honeycomb structured body, it may be necessary to adjust a non-conducting substance or character of the surface of a through-hole wall surface with techniques, such as surface refining.

[0014]By adjusting a kind and quantity of a non-conducting substance in dispersion liquid, and a kind and quantity of an additive, a rate of occupying on shape, a size, and a throughhole wall surface of a punctate non-conducting portion formed in a through-hole wall surface can be adjusted suitably. When shape of a base honeycomb structured body is simple, a method of spraying liquid containing a non-conducting substance and making a drop adhering to a through-hole wall surface etc. can be applied.

[0015]Next, a case where a non-conducting base honeycomb structured body of a synthetic resin etc. is used is explained below. In this case, when carrying out electric conduction processing, it is necessary to make into non-conducting a portion which forms micropore of a through-hole wall surface. A chemical method using a reduction reaction of metal salt solutions, such as a method, electroless deposition, a silver mirror reaction, etc. which form a coat with conductive paste which distributed and prepared powder of conductive substances, such as metal, carbon, and graphite, as an example of a method of electric conduction processing, etc. are mentioned. In this invention, when carrying out this electric conduction processing, a non-conducting portion is formed in punctate for a portion which forms micropore. After performing electric conduction processing on a non-conducting through-hole wall surface as the procedure, there is a method of introducing a nonconducting portion simultaneously with a method and electric conduction processing which form a non-conducting portion by adhering a non-conducting substance to punctate. Here, if it gives conductivity in adhering a non-conducting portion after performing electric conduction processing, with the application of same technique, a non-conducting portion can be formed with having explained in the case of a conductive base.

[0016]A method of making a non-conducting substance adhere to a through-hole wall surface, and forming a non-conducting portion, etc. are mentioned at the same time it forms an electric conduction treated film using what distributed particles of a non-conducting substance, etc. into conductive paste as the concrete technique of a method of on the other hand introducing a non-conducting portion simultaneously with electric conduction processing. Under the present circumstances, shape of a non-conducting substance, a size, and quantity under paste are suitably adjusted according to a use. It is necessary to care about points, such as using surface treatment or a bigger non-conducting substance than thickness of an electric conduction coat so that a conductive substance may not cover on the surface of a non-conducting substance.

[0017]A kind of metal used for electroplating, a presentation, its purity, etc. can be variously chosen by a use of a metallic honeycomb structured body made into the purpose. By forming a metal layer which has a catalysis for a use as a catalyst, using as a catalyst as it

germicidal actions, such as silver. A method usual in electroplating is applied. Although thickness of a metal layer formed by electroplating changes with uses, it is several nanometers - 100 micrometers of numbers. When carrying out electroplating by a use, it is also possible by changing a plating presentation one by one etc. to form multilayer structure which consists of metal of various sorts. Under the present circumstances, it is also possible to form a material layer with a catalysis, a germicidal action, etc. [0018]After forming a metal layer by electroplating, micropore can be formed by removing a non-conducting portion formed by a synthetic resin grain child etc., and a base of the portion. As these removal processes, there are a method of removing a non-conducting portion and a base of the portion one by one at two or more processes, and a method of performing these at one process. As the technique of removal, such combination, such as a chemical treatment by the dissolution by a solvent etc., acid, alkali, etc., melting, and pyrolysis treatment, is mentioned according to construction material of a non-conducting portion and a base. Under the present circumstances, it is desirable to apply how to twist an adverse effect and a processing condition to a base covered by a formed metal layer and metal layer of portions other than micropore. For example, when a solvent or a chemical treatment removes, it is important that processing conditions, such as processing time, are adjusted and bases other than detailed hole forming parts are made not to be removed.

is is also possible not only as a carrier. It is also possible to form a metal layer with

[0019]When performing removal by a pyrolysis and a base honeycomb structured body which needs an oxidizing atmosphere is used, since oxidation of a metal layer takes place, it is preferred to perform reduction processing by a use. For example, although temperature of a pyrolysis of a base honeycomb structured body using an organic matter changes with kinds of organic textiles, it is about 300-1300 **. Although temperature of heat treatment by reducing atmosphere changes with metaled kinds, when it is nickel, it is about 900 **. When a metal layer formed in a base by electroplating using construction material, such as aluminum which is an amphoteric metal, is not an amphoteric metal, a base of a portion which forms micropore by chemical treatments, such as alkali, can be removed. Under the present circumstances, it is required to adjust processing time and to form only micropore, as described above. Since a base portion is exposed to a portion which formed micropore depending on a use, it is also possible after micropore formation to cover an exposed portion with plating etc. further.

[0020]Although old explanation described a case where only a base of a portion which forms micropore was removed, it is possible not only a portion that forms micropore depending on a use but to manufacture a honeycomb structured body which removed the whole base honeycomb structured body or most, and had a through-hole wall in the air. When manufacture of such a honeycomb structured body removes a non-conducting portion and a base with the technique, it is possible by adjusting solvent wiping removal conditions, such as lengthening processing time.

[0021]

[Example] Hereafter, the example of this invention is described concretely.

[Example 1] As a base honeycomb structured body, an aluminum honeycomb the size of 4 mm of a through-hole, 50 micrometers in thickness of a through-hole wall, and 2 cm in length was used. This was immersed in the dispersion liquid which added polystyrene resin particles (particle diameter of 4-5 micrometers), and an organic system additive agent, and it dried. Electroplating of the nickel metal was performed to this and the honeycomb structured body was obtained. Under the present circumstances, plating conditions were adjusted so that the thickness of a metal layer might be set to about 2 micrometers. Plating temperature is 25-30 **, and used what uses nickel amiosulfonate and boric acid as the main ingredients as a nickel plate bath. After immersing the obtained honeycomb structured body in acetone and carrying out dissolution removal of the polystyrene particle, it was immersed in sodium hydroxide solution of a decinormal. The aluminum base for a detailed pore dissolved at that time, generating hydrogen gas. When the obtained metallic honeycomb structured body and its section were observed with the electron microscope, it turned out that about 4-5-micrometer micropore exists in a part for a through-hole wall surface section. The abundance of the micropore was about 15% of area of the whole through-hole wall surface.

[0022][Comparative example 1] The honeycomb structured body was manufactured on the same conditions as Example 1 except not having performed processing by the dispersion liquid of polystyrene resin particles in Example 1. Micropore was not looked at by the through-hole wall surface of the obtained honeycomb structured body. Although the thickness of the metal layer was the same as that of about 2 micrometers and Example 1, as compared with Example 1, as for the specific gravity of the honeycomb structured body, it became clear that it is **** and that it was not lightweight about 1.2 times. Since there was no micropore in a through-hole wall surface, it turned out that there is no free passage of through-holes.

[0023][Example 2] The metal membrane with a metal layer thickness of 1 micrometer was further formed in the metallic honeycomb structured body obtained in Example 1 by nickel electroplating. When a part for a detailed pore was observed with the electron microscope with a composition analysis apparatus, it has checked not having exposed the aluminum base.

[0024][Example 3] An aluminum honeycomb the size of 4 mm of a through-hole, 50 micrometers in thickness of a through-hole wall, and 2 cm in length was used as a base honeycomb structured body. This was immersed in the dispersion liquid which added polystyrene resin particles (particle diameter of 100-200 micrometers), and an organic system additive agent, and it dried. Electroplating of the nickel metal was performed to this and the honeycomb structured body was obtained. Under the present circumstances, plating conditions were adjusted so that the thickness of a metal layer might be set to about 3 micrometers. After immersing the obtained honeycomb structured body in acetone and

carrying out dissolution removal of the polystyrene particle, it was immersed in sodium hydroxide solution of a decinormal. The aluminum base for a detailed pore dissolved at that time, generating hydrogen gas. When the obtained metallic honeycomb structured body and its section were observed with the electron microscope, it turned out that about 5-50-micrometer micropore exists in a part for a through-hole wall surface section. The abundance of the micropore was about 20% of area of the whole through-hole wall surface.

[0025][Comparative example 2] The honeycomb structured body was manufactured on the same conditions as Example 3 except not having performed processing by the dispersion liquid of polystyrene resin particles in Example 3. Micropore was not looked at by the through-hole wall surface of the obtained honeycomb structured body. Although the thickness of the metal layer was the same as that of about 3 micrometers and Example 3, as compared with Example 3, as for the specific gravity of the honeycomb structured body, it became clear that it is **** and that it was not lightweight about 1.3 times. Since there was no micropore in a through-hole wall surface, it turned out that there is no free passage of through-holes.

[0026][Example 4] A synthetic resin honeycomb the size of 6 mm of a through-hole, 100 micrometers in thickness of a through-hole wall, and 2 cm in length was used as a base honeycomb structured body. After performing electric conduction processing to this by electroless nickel plating, it was immersed in the dispersion liquid which added polystyrene resin particles (particle diameter of 100-200 micrometers), and an organic system additive agent, and dried. Electroplating of the nickel metal was performed to this and the honeycomb structured body was obtained. Under the present circumstances, plating conditions were adjusted so that the thickness of a metal layer might be set to about 20 micrometers. After heat-treating the obtained honeycomb structured body at the temperature of about 600 ** in the air and carrying out pyrolysis removal of a nonconducting portion and the base honeycomb structured body portion, the metallic honeycomb structured body was obtained by heating at about 900 ** and carrying out reduction processing in a reducing atmosphere, further. When the obtained metallic honeycomb structured body and its section were observed with the electron microscope, about 40-160-micrometer micropore existed in a part for a through-hole wall surface section, and the abundance of the micropore was about 20% of area of the whole throughhole wall surface. It became clear that the inside of a through-hole wall was a cave. Therefore, this through-hole wall had the surface not only in the exterior but in the inside, and it became clear that that inner surface was open for free passage with the exterior through the gap for a detailed pore.

[0027]

[Effect of the Invention]Since the metallic honeycomb structured body of this invention has micropore on a through-hole wall surface, Through-holes have the structure which was open for free passage in three dimensions, since the dispersion mixing nature of a gas or a

fluid which lets especially a honeycomb pass is high, the reaction efficiency in a honeycomb wall surface improves, and since porosity is high and lightweight, Catalyst support, a fluid mixer, a catalytic reaction filler, silencing materials, various filters and the base material of those, a light-construction object, a composite material base, various electrodes, and other new application are expected. moreover -- according to the method of this invention -- productivity -- the metallic honeycomb structured body of this invention can be manufactured highly.

[0028]

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is an expansion perspective illustration of the metallic honeycomb structured body of this invention.

[Description of Notations]

- 1 Through-hole wall surface
- 2 Micropore
- 3 Through-hole

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DRAWINGS

